(b) Reliance on multilateral approaches, as opposed to bilateral or plurilateral or unilateral measures.

(c) Equal per-capita entitlements of global environmental resources to all countries.

(d) Over-riding priority of the right to development.

(e) Identify key vulnerabilities of India to climate change, inparticular impacts on water resources, forests, coastal areas, agriculture, and health.

(f) Assess the need for adaptation to future climate change, and the scope for incorporating these in relevant programmes, including watershed management, coastal zone planning and regulation, forestry management, agricultural technologies and practices, and health programmes.

(g) Encourage Indian Industry to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) through capacity building for identifying and preparing CDM projects, including the financial sector.

(h) Participate in voluntary partnerships with other countries both developed and developing to address the challengers of sustainable development and climate change, consistent with the provisions of the UN Framework convention on Climate Change.

Further, the Government has also set up "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change" in May 2007 to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and to identify the measures that we may have to take in the future in relation to addressing vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts.

A coordination committee chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister called "Prime Minister's council on climate Change to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change" was constituted on 6th June 2007. The focus of the Committee would be to:

(i) Evolve a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level:

(ii) Provide oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change;

(iii) Periodically monitor key policy decisions.

Research Centre on Gas Emission

228. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 190 countries have reportedly agreed at UN-Led talks held in Bali (Indonesia) in December, 2007 to launch negotiations on a new pact to fight global warming as Kyoto Protocol is likely to expire in 2009;

(b) if so, the details of discussion/outcome of India's amendment to accord, asking developing countries to accept commitments for gas emission, etc.;

(c) the percentage of gas emission in our country as compared to other countries; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up any Research Centre in Pune in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The thirteenth Conference of Parties (COP-13) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the third Meeting of Parties (MOP-3) to Kyoto Protocol was held in Bali in December 2007 wherein 190 countries participated. The principal outcome of the Bali conference was to launch a comprehensive process called Bali Action Plan (BAP) that would enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012. It is expected that an agreed outcome would be reached and a decision adopted regarding BAP, at the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP-15) to be held in December 2009. The Conference of Parties serving as Meeting of Parties at Bali also took crucial decisions in respect of the Kyoto Protocol, the *Adhoc* Working Group on further commitments of developed coutnries (beyond 2012) finally established a deadline of 2009 for the completion of its work and forwarding to COP-15 for a decision, its recommendations on quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments of Annex I Parties (developed countries).

(c) India's greenhouse gas emissions were of the order of 1228.5 million tonnes carbon di oxide equivalent in 1994 and amounts to 23.31% of the USA, 30.27% of the China, 37.39% of the EU-15 and 74% of the Russian federation.

(d) A research centre is proposed to be set up, initially, as part of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, an autonomous institution under the Ministry to Earth Sciences, for studying the science aspects of climate change.

New Tribal Rights Act

229. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has asked Chief Ministers to adequately protect critical wildlife habitats, while implementing the New Tribal Rights Act that extends legal protection to tribals;

(b) if so, whether Prime Minister has advised that while implementing the Act, it should be ensured that adequate protection is provided to critical wildlife habitats as provided for in Section 4 of the Act;

(c) whether Government and the political parties have hoped that the Act would end the historical injustice done to the forest dwellers; and

(d) if so, to what extent this Act has been helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The hon'ble Prime Minister has written to all the Chief Ministers requesting the States for ensuring proper implementation of the Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of forest Rights) Act, 2006, expeditiously in keeping with the rules provided under it and to ensure that adequate protection is provided to critical wildlife habitats as provided for in Section 4 of the Act. Further, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has also issued guidelines to the State/ Union Territory Governments for identification of Critical Wildlife Habitats.

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been enacted to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest